

Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin

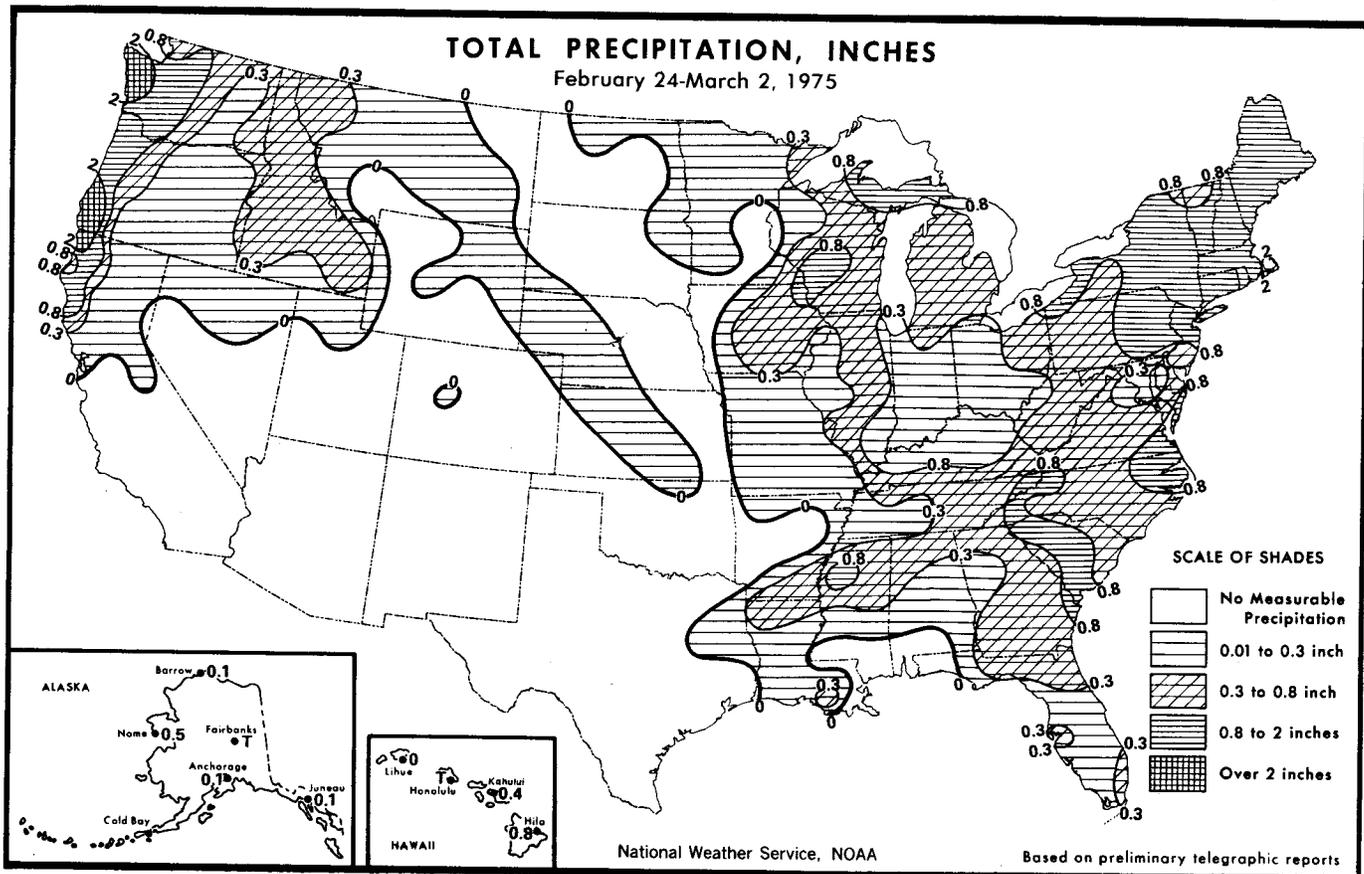
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service

Volume 62, No. 9

Mar. 4, 1975

Washington, D. C.



NATIONAL WEATHER SUMMARY

For the Week of February 24 - March 2.

HIGHLIGHTS: Precipitation continued to ignore the western plains and the north central plains as either none or bare traces were recorded in those areas. Temperature extremes were confined to small areas, this week.

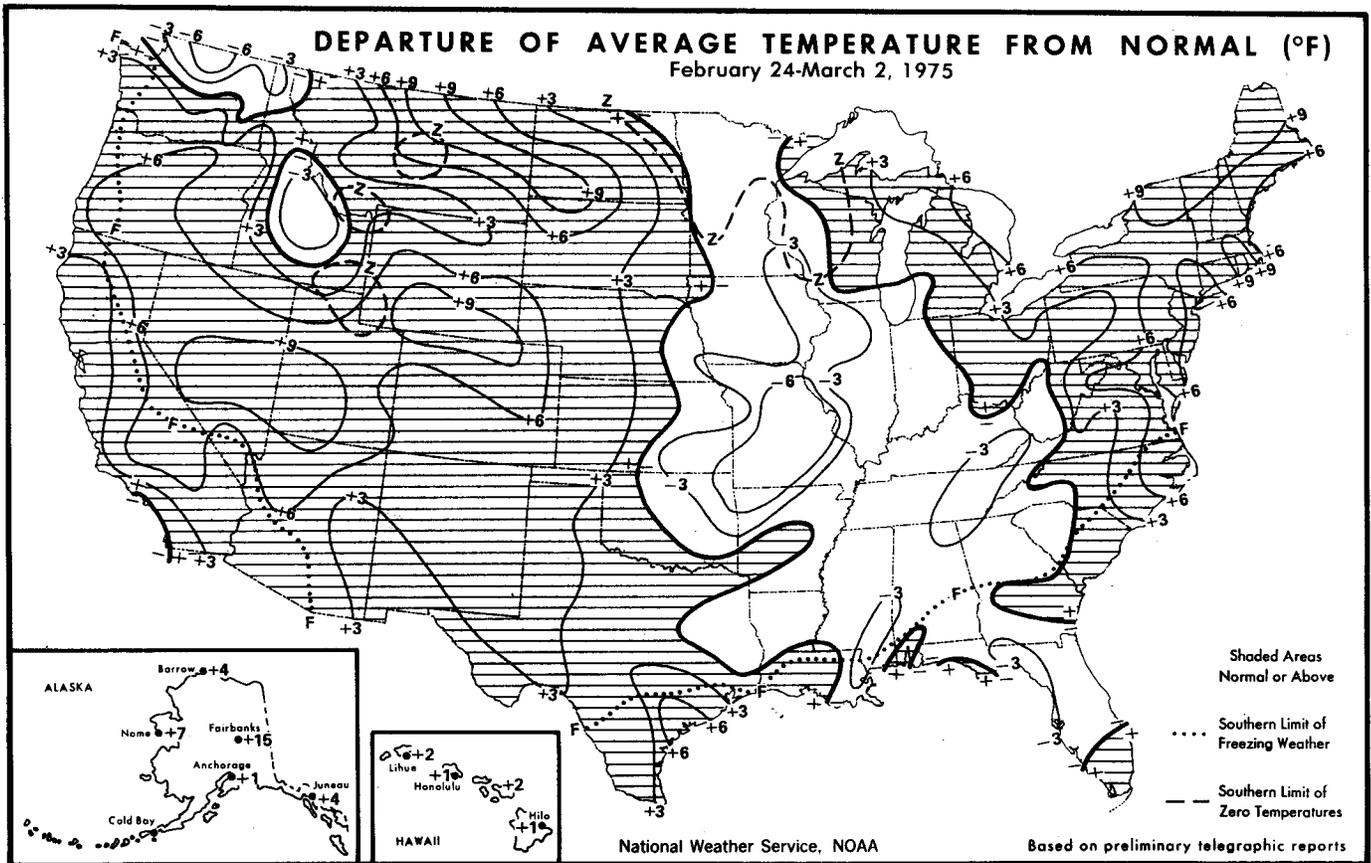
PRECIPITATION: On Monday a deepening low center in northern Illinois, spawning gusty winds, dropped heavy snow from southwest Missouri through eastern Iowa, northwest Illinois and southwest Wisconsin. Rain fell, from the same system, in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Some of the larger amounts of snow on the ground early Monday morning were: Macon, Mo. 15 in., Monette, Mo. 14 in., Moline, Ill. 10 in., LaCrosse, Wisc., 12 in. Many roads were impassable and some drifts were as high as car tops. The storm intensified as it moved slowly northeastward into Michigan late Monday. To the west, a pacific front moved inland causing rain on the coasts of Washington

and Oregon and rain or snow showers in the northern mountains.

By Tuesday the Low had moved from Illinois to southern Canada, north of the Great Lakes. The strong circulation around it continued to cause gusty winds from the northern plains to the Appalachians. Gusts of over 60 mph were recorded at Chicago, Ill. Snow was falling throughout the Great Lakes area and as far south as Kentucky.

Strong winds continued in the Great Lakes Area on Wednesday with snow and blowing snow in the northern lakes area. Fourteen foot waves pounded the shores of Lake Ontario. Elsewhere, fair weather prevailed from the southern Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast except for clouds shrouding the western coastline and rain along the Washington coast as another Pacific front approached.

Before the storm moved out of the area on Thursday, Boonville, N.Y. was buried in snow squeezed from the moisture laden Lake Ontario winds.



By early Thursday they measured 45 in. on the ground. A high pressure area centered in the Missouri bootheel brought fair weather to much of the central plains. The Pacific front moved rapidly to a low center in western North Dakota trailed southwestward into central California to a low center off the west coast. Rain and showers with some snow at higher elevations occurred in the north-west behind the front.

The low center with its trailing front moved rapidly eastward on Friday and into Canada before days end. Strong winds and snow accompanied its movement through the lakes. At midday the front reached from Michigan to southwest Texas with a warm front eastward from Texas along the Gulf Coast. Little weather occurred along the front except for some light showers in the gulf states.

Saturday brought March in rather like a lamb in much of the Nation although gale warning were posted for the Oregon coast. Scattered showers continued in the Northwest. The front in the midwest moved to the Appalachians. Rain fell along and behind the front and snow showers were generated south of the lakes as a pronounced flow moved through the lakes area to the Appalachians.

On Sunday a low formed on the front in West Virginia and deepened as it moved through North Carolina and into the Atlantic. Widespread rain fell ahead of the low and along the front with snow showers behind it.

TEMPERATURE: The weeks average temperatures indicated very few drastic departures from normal. Below normal for the week occurred from Minnesota southeastward through Mississippi and Alabama and into Florida. The largest departure in this area was in the vicinity of Missouri where the week averaged as much as 7° below normal at Columbia.

Some small areas in the mountains of the Pacific Northwest were slightly below normal. The rest of the nation averaged warmer than expected for this time of year.

On Monday the storm system in Illinois, moving northeastward, brought cold air southward into the plains and warmer air north along the east coast. At mid-afternoon the mercury stood at 22° at International Falls, Minn., 91° at Fort Lauderdale, Fla. and in the mid 70's in the middle eastern states, breaking records there.

On Tuesday the warm air reached even further north when Portland, Me. set a record high with 50°. The air moving south in the Plains was only a little colder than normal. However minimum temperatures in southwest Texas and southwest New Mexico dropped to below freezing.

The coolest area in the Nation on Wednesday was in the upper Mississippi Valley and western Great Lakes region where afternoon temperatures were in the 20's and upper teens. In contrast a few places in southern Texas and the desert southwest reached the 80° mark.

On Thursday more cold air moved southward into the northern plains while the previous push moved into northern Texas and New Mexico where it was rapidly warming.

Most of the Nation was pleasingly warm for this time of year on Friday. The only very cold area was the upper Mississippi Valley.

The lamb like day on Saturday, the first of March, brought sunny skies and warm temperatures to many parts of the nation. It was lionish for others when the cold air moved into Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina chilling some of the areas that had been warm most of the week.

March continued its contrast on Sunday when the cold air moved into Florida where freeze warnings were posted for the northern portion.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

For the Week of February 24 - March 2.

HIGHLIGHTS: Drier weather favored winter wheat in Texas, while dry conditions prevailed in the Oklahoma Panhandle and western third of Kansas. Prospects mostly good elsewhere in Kansas. Citrus harvest active in Florida, winding down in some areas of Texas and California. Livestock continue to show stress as feed supplies dwindle in many areas. Calving and lambing active.

SMALL GRAINS: Top dressing small grains active as weather permits, but remains behind schedule in several States. Small grains were in generally fair to good condition. Seeding of spring grains nearing completion in Arizona, while seeding spring oats and barley was delayed by wet fields in Kansas.

Winter wheat condition varies considerably with in most States. In Kansas, the western third remains dry while elsewhere condition was favorable. Some wheat fields in the Oklahoma Panhandle were being irrigated. However, dry weather improved growth in all areas of Texas. Winter wheat in Illinois was in fair to good condition, but excessive moisture in some areas was causing problems. Condition remained good in Ohio despite heavy rain and constantly changing temperatures. Extremely dry soil condition in eastern Colorado, Wyoming and western Nebraska continue to plague wheat fields and leave them vulnerable to wind damage. Montana's winter wheat was in fair to good condition. Snow cover protection was poor in the east, but good in most western areas. In Washington, soil moisture continues to improve and some soils are becoming saturated.

OTHER CROPS: Tobacco plant bed seeding was lagging in Maryland, but preparations and seeding continued in North Carolina and Virginia. Farmers were maintaining plantbeds in South Carolina, while condition of plants were good in Florida and Georgia. Some Kentucky growers were preparing seedbeds for gassing while in Tennessee, a few early Burley beds were sown.

Sugarbeets in Arizona were making good growth. In California, sugarbeet planting was active, while harvest started on over-wintered beets. Sugarcane harvest continued strong in Florida. Growers in Louisiana were shaving sugarcane and applying herbicides where conditions permitted.

Planting of 1975 cotton in Texas was 1% complete, corn and sorghum planting was 6% done.

Rice planting in Texas was 1% finished, while a small amount of rice has been seeded in southern Louisiana.

First baling of alfalfa hay was underway in Arizona.

Land preparations for spring crops were active in Florida and continued as weather permitted in North and South Carolina.

FRUITS AND NUTS: Peach trees continue blooming in southern areas of Texas, while pecan trees were beginning to bud in the upper coast and south central. Citrus harvest in Texas was rapidly nearing completion. A large portion of the crop is now going to processing. Many orchards were in full bloom.

Citrus and fruit trees remain in excellent

condition in Florida as moisture levels improve. Bloom was in all stages in both young and older trees. Harvest was very active with a surplus of pickers.

Growers in California finished pruning and spraying orchards and vineyards. Apricots, cherries, peaches, and plums were blooming in various areas. Almond bloom ranges from starting to full. Navel orange harvest was 50% complete central to finished in northern areas. Valencia oranges were growing well, harvest was moving with excellent quality in the Desert area.

In Arizona, grapefruit and lemon harvest were active Yuma; and other citrus picking was being done in the Salt River Valley.

Pruning continues on peach trees in Alabama and South Carolina while orchard and vineyard pruning increased in Washington. Mouse damage was discovered in many orchards in eastern Washington. Pruning and tying canberries continued in western Washington.

VEGETABLES: Harvest continued active in all vegetable areas of Florida. Cabbage was still the volume leader followed closely by tomatoes. Supplies increased for cabbage, peppers, sweet corn, and tomatoes while declining for escarole, lettuce, radishes, and squash. Carrot, celery, snap bean and strawberry volume had little changes.

Cabbage, carrot, and onion harvests continue in Texas, while some wind damage occurred on cantaloups and peppers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Tomato and watermelon crops were also hit in the Coastal Bend area. Land preparation was active Pecos, but excessive moisture from snow stopped activity in the High Plains.

Asparagus supplies increased in California, as broccoli, cauliflower and carrot supplies held steady. Celery and lettuce harvests continued.

Harvest of broccoli, cabbage, and lettuce continue in western Arizona. New crop lettuce activity gained in central areas.

Sweet potato beds were being prepared in Alabama, while strawberry harvest was underway in Louisiana.

PASTURES AND LIVESTOCK: Hay, roughage, and feed supplies becoming scarce in many areas as cold, wet weather, snow cover, and poor pasture and range conditions require continued supplemental feeding. New growth on small grains improved grazing in Texas, but the new growth disappeared with heavy overstocking. Nebraska farmers were running cattle on forage to reduce hay consumption. Rain and snow hampered feeding in Illinois, while heavy snow cover made it difficult to move feed supplies in Minnesota. Livestock condition continued to worsen in most areas and some death losses occurred from malnutrition. Calving and lambing were underway in South Dakota, progressing well in Virginia, 15% done in Montana where new born losses were about normal. In Idaho, losses increased from the cold and wet weather and in Washington some calf losses were attributed to exposure. Water supplies are slightly above normal in ponds and reservoirs in Utah and filled to capacity in California.

Temperature and Precipitation Data for the Week Ending Midnight, l.s.t., Mar. 2, 1975

States and Stations	Temperature °F		Precipitation Inches		States and Stations	Temperature °F		Precipitation Inches		States and Stations	Temperature °F		Precipitation Inches	
	Average	Departure	Total	Departure		Average	Departure	Total	Departure		Average	Departure	Total	Departure
ALA. Birmingham . . .	47	-2	.2	-1.2	La. Baton Rouge . . .	57	+1	1.4	+ .2	Youngstown . . .	31	+2	.7	+ .1
Mobile . . .	56	0	T	-1.4	Lake Charles . . .	58	+1	T	-1.1	OKLA. Okla. City . . .	44	0	0	- .4
Montgomery . . .	52	-1	.1	-1.2	New Orleans . . .	54	-3	0	-1.3	Tulsa . . .	41	-3	T	- .5
ALASKA. Anchorage . . .	21	+1	.1	- .1	Shreveport . . .	52	-1	.3	- .6	OREG. Astoria . . .	49	+5	1.2	- .6
Barrow . . .	-15	+4	.1	+ .1	MAINE. Caribou . . .	27	+11	1.0	+ .5	Burns . . .	37	+4	.1	- .2
Fairbanks . . .	17	+15	T	- .1	Portland . . .	33	+6	1.8	+ .9	Medford . . .	50	+7	.2	- .3
Juneau . . .	34	+4	.1	- .7	MD. Baltimore . . .	43	+6	.2	- .6	Pendleton . . .	47	+6	.2	0
Kodiak . . .					MASS. Boston . . .	39	+6	1.8	+ .9	Portland . . .	49	+5	1.0	+ .1
Nome . . .	12	+7	.5	+ .3	Chatham . . .	37	-	2.1	-	Salem . . .	49	+5	.8	- .3
ARIZ. Flagstaff . . .	38	+6	0	- .4	MICH. Alpena . . .	27	+7	.6	+ .2	PA. Allentown . . .	39	+7	1.3	+ .6
Phoenix . . .	61	+4	0	- .2	Detroit . . .	31	+2	.5	0	Erie . . .	31	+4	1.2	+ .6
Tucson . . .	59	+4	0	- .2	Flint . . .	29	+3	.5	+ .1	Harrisburg . . .	39	+4	1.1	+ .4
Winslow . . .	45	+3	0	- .1	Grand Rapids . . .	26	-1	.4	0	Philadelphia . . .	43	+7	.6	- .1
Yuma . . .	65	+4	0	- .1	Houghton Lake . . .	23	+3	.5	+ .1	Pittsburgh . . .	33	+1	.6	- .1
ARK. Fort Smith . . .	41	-5	0	- .8	Lansing . . .	28	+1	.4	0	Scranton . . .	38	+8	1.4	+ .9
Little Rock . . .	47	+2	T	-1.1	Marquette . . .	25	+3	1.5	+1.1	R.I. Providence . . .	44	+12	1.7	+ .8
CALIF. Bakersfield . . .	61	+7	0	- .2	Muskegon . . .	28	+1	.5	+ .1	S.C. Charleston . . .	54	+2	.5	- .5
Eureka . . .	51	+3	.7	- .5	S. Ste. Marie . . .	23	+5	1.1	+ .7	Columbia . . .	50	0	.9	- .1
Fresno . . .	56	+4	0	- .4	MINN. Duluth . . .	16	0	.3	+ .1	Greenville . . .	45	-1	1.0	- .2
Los Angeles . . .	59	0	0	- .6	Internatl Falls . . .	11	-1	2	0	S.D. Aberdeen . . .	23	+4	T	- .1
Red Bluff . . .	53	+2	T	- .7	Minneapolis . . .	19	-1	T	- .3	Huron . . .	23	+1	T	- .2
San Diego . . .	57	0	T	- .4	Rochester . . .	17	-3	.2	0	Rapid City . . .	32	+5	T	- .2
San Francisco . . .	53	+1	.1	- .6	St. Cloud . . .	17	-1	T	- .2	Sioux Falls . . .	23	0	T	- .3
Stockton . . .	54	+3	0	- .5	MISS. Jackson . . .	50	-2	1	-1.2	TENN. Chattanooga . . .	41	-4	.4	- .9
COLO. Denver . . .	42	+8	0	- .2	Meridian . . .	49	-3	.2	-1.2	Knoxville . . .	42	-3	.5	- .7
Grand Junction . . .	41	+4	T	- .2	MO. Columbia . . .	29	-7	T	- .5	Memphis . . .	45	-1	.1	-1.0
Pueblo . . .	41	+4	T	- .1	Kansas City . . .	34	-2	T	- .4	Nashville . . .	41	-2	.3	- .8
CONN. Bridgeport . . .	38	+5	.6	- .1	St. Louis . . .	32	-6	.5	- .1	TEX. Abilene . . .	52	+2	0	- .2
Hartford . . .	38	+8	1.5	+ .7	Springfield . . .	33	-6	1	- .5	Amarillo . . .	45	+3	0	- .1
D.C. Washington . . .	47	+7	.2	- .5	MONT. Billings . . .	32	+3	.1	- .1	Austin . . .	60	+4	0	- .7
FLA. Apalachicola . . .	58	+1	.1	-1.0	Glasgow . . .	27	+8	T	- .1	Beaumont . . .	57	0	0	- .9
Daytona Beach . . .	59	-2	.2	- .6	Great Falls . . .	31	+3	.1	- .1	Brownsville . . .	68	+3	0	- .3
Ft. Myers . . .	66	0	.2	- .4	Havre . . .	31	+10	2	+ .1	Corpus Christi . . .	65	+3	0	- .4
Jacksonville . . .	56	-2	.6	- .3	Helena . . .	33	+5	T	- .1	Del Rio . . .	61	+3	0	- .2
Key West . . .	74	+1	.2	- .2	Kalispell . . .	28	+1	.5	+ .3	El Paso . . .	53	+2	0	- .1
Lakeland . . .	62	+2	.1	- .7	Miles City . . .	31	+6	.1	0	Fort Worth . . .	52	+1	0	- .6
Miami . . .	69	0	.6	+ .1	Missoula . . .	31	+1	.1	0	Galveston . . .	61	+3	0	- .6
Orlando . . .	61	-2	.1	- .7	NEBR. Grand Island . . .	33	+3	0	- .2	Houston . . .	60	+3	T	- .8
Tallahassee . . .	53	+4	.5	- .8	Lincoln . . .	28	-3	T	- .3	Lubbock . . .	49	+4	0	- .1
Tampa . . .	60	-3	.6	- .3	Norfolk . . .	28	+1	T	- .2	Midland . . .	54	+4	0	- .1
W. Palm Beach . . .	68	+1	.3	- .4	N. Platte . . .	34	+4	.1	0	San Angelo . . .	55	+2	0	- .1
GA. Atlanta . . .	45	-2	.2	-1.0	Omaha . . .	28	-1	T	- .3	San Antonio . . .	57	0	0	- .4
Augusta . . .	49	-1	.5	- .5	Valentine . . .	31	+4	0	- .1	Victoria . . .	66	+7	0	- .5
Macon . . .	52	0	.5	- .7	NEV. Ely . . .	39	+9	0	- .2	Waco . . .	53	0	T	- .6
Savannah . . .	55	+1	1.0	+ .1	NV. Vegas . . .	55	+4	0	- .1	Wichita Falls . . .	49	+1	0	- .3
HAWAII. Hilo . . .	72	+1	.8	+2.6	Reno . . .	46	+7	0	- .2	UTAH. Blanding . . .	41	+6	0	- .2
Honolulu . . .	74	+1	T	- .6	Winneucca . . .	44	+7	.1	- .1	Salt Lake City . . .	42	+6	T	- .3
Kahului . . .	74	+2	- .4	- .3	N.H. Concord . . .	33	+7	1.3	+ .7	VT. Burlington . . .	32	+10	.7	+ .3
Lihue . . .	74	+2	0	-1.1	N.J. Atlantic City . . .	41	+5	.6	- .3	VA. Lynchburg . . .	42	+2	.4	- .4
IDAHO. Boise . . .	41	+3	.8	+ .5	Trenton . . .	42	+6	.9	+ .1	Norfolk . . .	50	+7	1.3	+ .5
Lewiston . . .	45	+4	.3	+ .1	N.MEX. Albuquerque . . .	46	+4	0	- .1	Richmond . . .	46	+4	.5	- .3
Pocatello . . .	33	+1	.4	+ .2	Roswell . . .	50	+5	0	- .1	Roanoke . . .	43	+3	.3	- .5
ILL. Cairo . . .	40	-2	.3	- .7	N.Y. Albany . . .	34	+7	1.6	+1.0	WASH. Colville . . .	33	-1	.2	- .1
Chicago . . .	28	-2	.1	- .4	Binghamton . . .	29	+4	1.7	+1.1	Omak . . .	27	-7	.5	+ .3
Moline . . .	24	-5	.1	- .3	Buffalo . . .	32	+6	.8	+ .2	Quillayute . . .	45	+3	3.5	+ .7
Peoria . . .	27	-4	.4	0	New York . . .	40	+5	1.7	+ .9	Seattle-Tacoma . . .	46	+3	1.6	+ .7
Rockford . . .	24	-3	.4	0	Rochester . . .	33	+6	.7	+ .1	Spokane . . .	33	-2	.4	0
Springfield . . .	31	-2	.3	- .2	Syracuse . . .	35	+8	1.4	+ .7	Walla Walla . . .	45	+2	.5	+ .2
IND. Evansville . . .	37	-2	.1	- .8	N.C. Asheville . . .	41	0	.7	- .3	Yakima . . .	42	+3	.4	+ .3
Ft. Wayne . . .	30	0	.1	- .5	Charlotte . . .	44	-2	.5	- .5	W.Va. Beckley . . .	34	-1	.4	- .5
Indianapolis . . .	32	-2	.2	- .5	Greensboro . . .	45	+2	.5	- .4	Charleston . . .	37	-2	.6	- .2
South Bend . . .	29	0	.5	0	Hatteras . . .	54	+7	.8	- .2	Huntington . . .	38	0	.2	- .6
IOWA. Burlington . . .	27	-3	.2	- .2	Raleigh . . .	45	+1	.7	- .1	Parkersburg . . .	37	0	.2	- .6
Des Moines . . .	26	-1	.4	0	Wilmingon . . .	53	+3	.6	- .3	WIS. Green Bay . . .	22	+1	.4	+ .1
Dubuque . . .	20	-5	.7	+ .3	N.DAK. Bismarck . . .	25	+8	T	- .1	La Crosse . . .	20	-4	.8	+ .5
Sioux City . . .	27	0	T	- .3	Fargo . . .	15	0	.1	0	Madison . . .	24	+1	.4	+ .1
KANS. Concordia . . .	35	+1	T	- .3	Williston . . .	22	+4	T	- .1	Milwaukee . . .	25	0	.4	+ .1
Dodge City . . .	42	+5	0	- .2	OHIO. Akron-Canton . . .	33	+3	.3	- .3	WYO. Casper . . .	34	+6	0	- .1
Goodland . . .	38	+5	T	- .1	Cincinnati . . .	35	-1	.1	- .7	Cheyenne . . .	39	+9	T	- .1
Topeka . . .	35	-1	0	- .3	Cleveland . . .	34	+4	.4	- .2	Lander . . .	37	+9	T	- .2
Wichita . . .	35	-4	T	- .3	Columbus . . .	34	+1	.3	- .3	Sheridan . . .	30	+2	T	- .2
KY. Lexington . . .	36	-2	.1	- .9	Dayton . . .	34	+1	.2	- .4	P.R. San Juan . . .	78	+2	.1	- .4
Louisville . . .	38	0	.1	- .9	Toledo . . .	31	+1	.2	- .3					

Based on 1941-70 Normals

Standard copy for the weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin is prepared by: Richard E. Felch, Lyle M. Denny, Orus W. Byrd, National Weather Service, NOAA; DeLon Brown, Nancy J. Burt, Statistical Reporting Service, USDA.

STATE SUMMARIES OF WEATHER AND AGRICULTURE

These summaries provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by SRS State offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service.

ALABAMA: Temperatures averaged 3° below normal with departure of 14° on the 2d and 3d of March. Freezing temperatures occurred over all but the coastal section on morning of March 3d. Precipitation was very light with most of it falling on March 1st. Amounts averaged less than 0.25 in. statewide, substantially subnormal.

Although it was a dry week, soil moisture remains excessive due to above normal rains in February. Fieldwork made headway as fields dried. Turning land, fertilization major activities. Small grains made good growth, being top dressed. Irish potato planting finishing Mobile area. Peaches being pruned and sprayed. Sweetpotato beds being prepared. Livestock mostly poor to fair. Hay being fed, short supply. Pastures made good growth. Marketings above last week and last year.

ARIZONA: Warm, dry all week. No precipitation, temperatures 1 to 8° above normal.

Planting small grains nearing completion. Safflower, sugarbeets good growth. First baling alfalfa underway. Preparations 1975 cotton well advanced. Harvest lettuce, broccoli, cabbage western area. Immature mixed vegetables normal progress. New crop lettuce activity central areas. Grapefruit, lemon harvest active Yuma. Picking other citrus Salt River Valley. Early peach varieties full bloom. Early grape varieties satisfactory progress. Range mostly fair. Stock water, soil moisture supplies adequate. Livestock fair condition.

ARKANSAS: General warming thru week, cooler end of week. Average temperatures 0 to 6° below normal. Extremes: 76 and 17°. Precipitation beginning of week 0.50 in. or less.

Soil moisture surplus. Cattle on full feed, very little forage from pastures. Wheat greening up in south half.

CALIFORNIA: Scattered light precipitation northwest 26th, north 27th and 28th with totals less than 0.50 in. Otherwise, fair weather except fog, low cloudiness coastal. Lows into 20's first of period low north, central coastal mountain valleys, near 30° colder areas Central Valley. Warming trend during week with highs in low valley areas in 70's by weeks end. Averages near or slightly above normal all areas except 5 to 10° above Sierra Nevada.

Small grain growth improved by warmer weather. Moisture needed for dry farmed grain south half. Planting sugarbeets active, harvest started on overwintered beets. Land preparation active for spring planting. Growers finished late pruning, spraying orchards, vineyards. Apricots, cherries, peaches, plums blooming various areas. Almond bloom ranges, starting to full. Navel orange harvest ranges 50% Central Valley to complete northern areas. Effect of freezes showing up, as heavy cullage in many packing houses. Valencia oranges good growth around Los Angeles. Desert Valencias moving well, excellent quality. Some spring variety avocados harvested, Santa Barbara. Lemon harvest increasing. Asparagus increasing. Broccoli, cauliflower good quality, quantities; Santa Maria. Carrots steady desert. Celery con-

tinues Oxnard. Lettuce continues Imperial, beginning shortly Palo Verde. Livestock good condition. Warmer temperatures generating increased range feed. Supplemental feeding in over-grazed areas. Spring calving beginning northeast, calving and lambing drawing to close in Central Valley. Bee activity in almond orchards increasing with warmer weather. Stock ponds, reservoirs filled to capacity.

COLORADO: Variable weather during week. Scattered snows and windy conditions prevailed mountains through most period. Lower elevations received scattered light precipitation from high pressure system pushing southward east of Divide early in week and again 27th from Pacific front, brought light snow to western valleys and few rain showers eastern plains. Precipitation generally light and spotty lower elevations. Heavier amounts falling southern mountains and lesser amounts over central and northern mountains.

Continued mild weather favored livestock, but brought no improvement to ranges, pastures and fall seeded grains eastern plains. Winter wheat remains fair condition, in critical need of moisture. Light to moderate wind damage. Calving and lambing increased, losses below average. Livestock good condition. Hay supplies average to below average.

FLORIDA: Cooler weather returned over the period, although temperatures averaged slightly above normal. Rainfall from scattered showers ranged from light to moderate.

Soil moisture excessive in Panhandle, adequate north and some central areas. Generally short south. Fieldwork for spring planting active. Very few crops planted. Tobacco plants good condition. Small grains fair condition. Sugarcane harvest active. Young cane good condition. Grazing conditions improved slightly with increased soil moisture and mild temperatures. Pastures fair throughout Peninsula and good Panhandle. Cattle and calves fair condition. Citrus tree and fruit condition excellent. Moisture levels improved. Bloom all stages in young and older trees. Harvest very active, surplus of pickers. Harvest continues active for all vegetable areas. Shipments increased. Cabbage volume leader, followed closely by tomatoes. Supplies increased for cabbage, sweet corn, peppers, potatoes and tomatoes, while decreasing for escarole, lettuce, radishes, squash. Little change in volume of snap beans, carrots, celery and strawberries.

GEORGIA: Temperatures 1 to 3° above normal north and central, near normal extreme south. Rainfall 2.00 to 3.00 in. north and west central, elsewhere 0.50 to 1.50 in. Much colder 1st and 2d. Light rain over most of State night of 1st.

Soil moisture adequate to excessive. Land preparation and small grain topdressing active where weather permits. Condition small grains good. Pasture poor to good condition. Cattle condition poor to fair. Condition tobacco plants good.

HAWAII: Generally favorable to crop progress. Rainfall light and scattered. Irrigation becom-

ing frequent some dry areas. Spraying intensified as insects increase. Vegetable supplies light. Banana supplies adequate and papaya supplies light. Pastures in good condition. Pineapple harvesting light. Sugar harvest gradually increasing.

IDAHO: Average temperatures near to slightly above normal north and generally below normal south. Temperature extremes: 56° at Lewiston and 21° below zero at Fairfield. Precipitation was confined to end of week and was below normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a trace at Salmon to 0.75 in. at Emmett.

Fieldwork restricted all areas because of wet or snowcovered fields. Some aerial application of fertilizer and herbicides on wheat, north. Major activities included care and feeding of livestock with calving and lambing active. Calf losses from scours and pneumonia increase in southeast because of cold wet weather. Hay supplies remain adequate except some localities north. Feedyards and corrals extremely muddy, placing stress on livestock. Livestock in fair to good condition. Seed potatoes moving on limited basis.

ILLINOIS: Temperatures 2 to 7° below normal, extreme southwest near normal. Precipitation 0.10 to 0.50 in. Snowstorm 23d, 24th western half. Light snow 26th west.

Livestock good condition most areas. Recent snow hampers feeding, west. Wet conditions cause some stress elsewhere. Hay supplies short some areas. Winter wheat fair to good condition. Excessive moisture still problem many areas. Main activities fertilizer application to winter wheat, manure hauling as frozen ground permits.

INDIANA: Rather warm sunny week but widespread winds to 60 m.p.h. on 25th caused scattered property damage. Snowcover 5 in. near Lake Michigan, 1 in. elsewhere in north. Soils frozen 1 to 2 in. Humidities low. Daily high temperature averaged 44°, daily lows 32°.

Fieldwork continues at wintertime level. Some legume seed spread, otherwise chores major activity.

IOWA: Temperatures averaged near normal west, 4 to 6° below normal east. Precipitation below normal west and south, above normal northeast. Significant precipitation east on 24th as snow storm reached final stages. Snowcover reduced considerably. Gradual with no significant run off.

KANSAS: Above normal temperatures west and north to near or below normal readings southeast. Northwest had an average of near 7° above normal for the greatest departure. Precipitation extremely light except extreme southeast where heavy snow early in the week left about 1.00 in. of moisture.

Wheat remains dry in western third but condition favorable elsewhere. Seeding of spring oats and barley delayed by wet fields. Few cattle on wheat pasture. Many livestock on supplemental feed.

KENTUCKY: Mild early in the week, turning colder late in week with temperatures averaging at or slightly below normal. Mostly cloudy, precipitation was recorded 24th, 25th, 1st, 2d, and totaled less than 0.50 in. most areas.

Rain, snow and muddy soil stalled most farm activities except feeding chores. Wheat and barley greening and showing some growth. Many farmers expect an early spring. Some tobacco beds prepared for gassing. Pastures above normal. Cattle fair to good condition, hay getting scarce.

LOUISIANA: Temperatures normal to 3° below northeast, 5° below southeast. Rainfall light, confined to scattered showers accompanying two cold fronts late in week. Totals less than 0.25 in. Temperature extremes 83° Lafayette March 1st, 25° Minden February 24th. Greatest 1-day rain 0.60 in. Minden on 28th.

Land preparation active in southern half. Small amount of rice seeded south. Potato planting active, commercial growers in windup stages. Strawberry harvest under way, volume light. Home gardening active where soils dry enough. Sugarcane shaving, off barring, herbicide application under way where conditions permitted. Small grains mostly fair. Saturated fields delayed fertilizer application north. Pasture feed 70% average or better; 30% below average. Cattle mostly fair.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE: Temperatures 6 to 11° above normal. Highs upper 50's to mid-70's. Lows upper teens to upper 20's. Precipitation all areas ranged 0.05 to about 1.75 in. Heaviest north central Maryland.

Soil drying but fieldwork limited. Fertilization of small grain behind schedule. Tobacco plant bed seeding also lagging. Stripping 1974 crop tobacco continuing.

MICHIGAN: A windy week during the latter portion of February and early March. Afternoon winds frequently gusted into the mid-30's to lower 50 mph range, with a consequent high wind chill factor. Temperatures slightly to moderately above normal. Snowfall near normal in periods of light snow and snow flurries, except for locally heavy blowing and drifting.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures averaged near normal west and north to 3° below normal southeast. Week ended cold with extremes 10° below to 14° below central through north. Precipitation below to well below normal except for 3 to 5 in. snows Lake Superior area and 4 to 12 in. snows extreme southeast earlier in week. Snow on ground at week's end: 23 to 30 in. northeast third; 14 to 22 in. central; and 6 to 13 in. elsewhere. Spring flood threat continues. Flood outlook to be issued mid-March.

Mostly care and management of livestock. Hay supplies getting scarce. Heavy snowcover making it difficult to transfer feed to livestock.

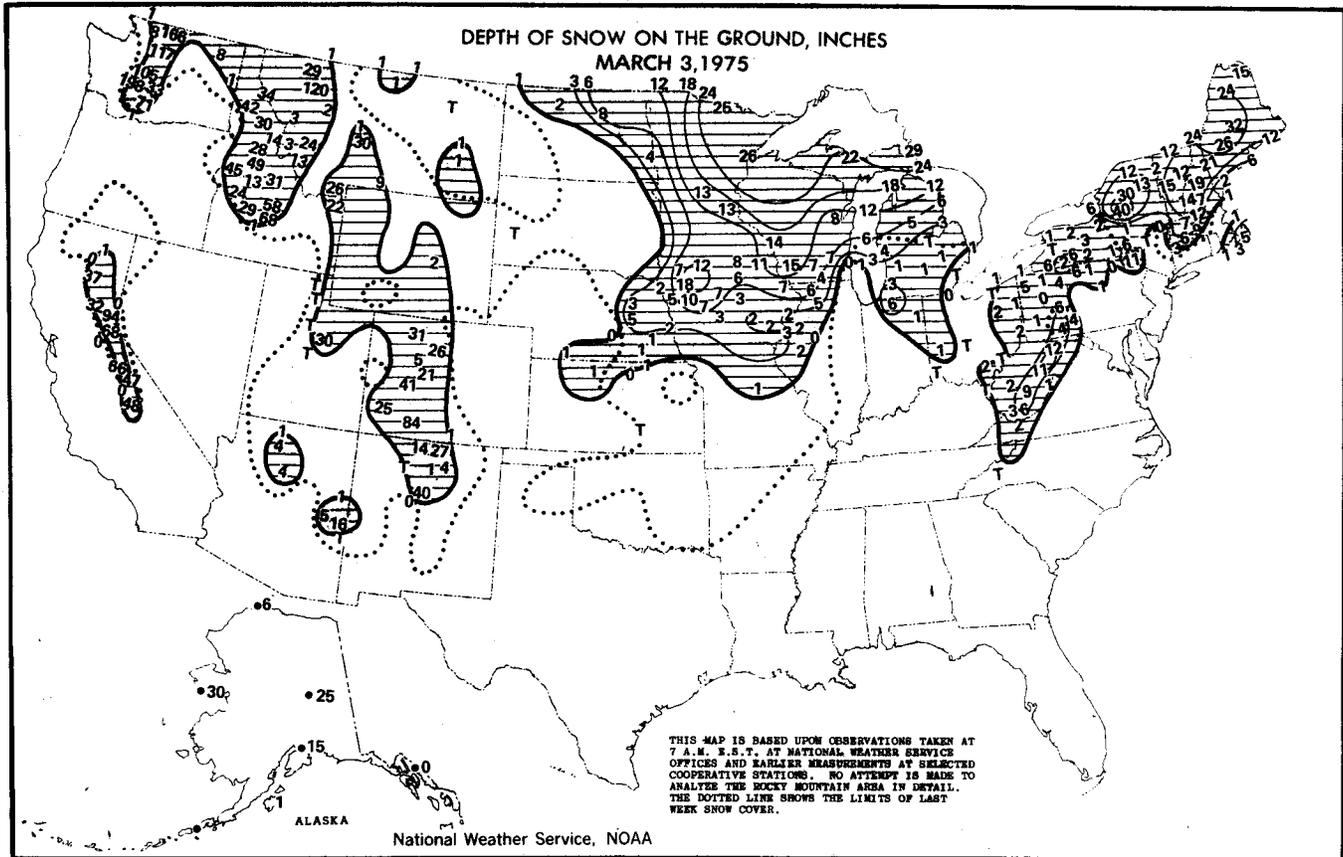
MISSISSIPPI: Mild first of week, cooler with rain latter part. Most rain in north. Greatest 24-hour rainfall was 3.08 in. near Senatobia on 23d. Temperature extremes: 80 and 27°.

Soil moisture adequate to surplus. Fieldwork: 1.9 days suitable. Condition of wheat and oats fair to good. Condition of livestock poor to fair. Hay, roughage, and feed grain supplies short.

MISSOURI: Temperatures averaged several degrees below normal. Negative departures from normal were common over heavy snow areas from southwest to northeast. Precipitation averaged 1.00 to 3.00 in. over all but northwest prairie where only 0.25 in. fell. On Monday the 24th, a band of heavy snow covered most areas central from Springfield to Hannibal with depths of 13 to 15 in.

MONTANA: Temperatures averaged normal southwest to 9° above normal north central. Maximums 40's and 50's. Most precipitation occurred 28th through 2d with heaviest amounts falling over west. Precipitation above normal western and north central, below normal elsewhere.

Winter wheat fair to good condition. Wind damage to winter wheat mostly light. Snowcover protection



fair to good but poor in few eastern areas. Hay and grain feed supplies for balance of winter adequate. Calving and lambing near 15% done, about 15% of sheep sheared. Losses of newborn calves and lambs normal. Winter ranges mostly fair condition, grazing difficult.

NEBRASKA: Temperatures averaged 5° above west, 3° below normal southeast. Precipitation 0 to trace most State except southwest 0.10 in.

Winter wheat conditions poor to good. Mostly poor western two-thirds due low moisture. Also some wind erosion. Eastern thirds fair to good. Some ice cover on wheat southeast. Snow melting. Winter rye mostly fair. Range and pasture feed outlook continues below average. Low moisture west. Farmers, ranchers running many cattle on forage to reduce hay consumption. Cattle, calf losses relatively low. Farmers preparing equipment for spring planting. Applying fertilizer some areas.

NEVADA: Cold front brought strong winds to west. No precipitation recorded. Temperature extremes ranged 80° Las Vegas to -10° Owyhee.

Calving and lambing widespread. Coyote losses most areas. Winter grains good. Routine farm chores major activity.

NEW ENGLAND: Rain on 24th, of up to 1.50 in. fell in southern New England and 0.25 in. in northern areas. Some areas received mixed rain and snow. Scattered showers occurred each day throughout the week. On 28th western Maine received up to 1.50 in. rain and 4 to 8 in. snow. Low temperatures were up to 30° above normal northern New England through the 26th and 5 to 10° above normal rest of the week. Highs fell close to normal by 28th.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures averaged 1 to 3° above normal. Averages: 35° north, 39° south and 40° coastal. Extremes: 17° at Long Valley and 63° at Glassboro and Hammonton. Precipitation averaged 0.90 in. north, 0.67 in. south, and 0.63 in. coastal. Cape May Court House received 0.50 in. of snow on March 1st and 2d.

NEW MEXICO: Totally dry and mostly mild. Very cold temperatures early 24th moderated rapidly and continued warm through the weekend. Averages were about 3° above normal. February precipitation totals well above average. Most eastern plains sections and mountainous areas had 2 to 3 times normal February amounts. Northeastern and southwestern border areas had subnormal amounts for the month.

Moisture adequate. Winter wheat, barley good, grazing active. Onions, lettuce satisfactory Mesilla Valley. Ranges poor to fair northeast and southwest, good elsewhere. Weeds causing problems where poisonous. Livestock fair to good. Shearing to start soon. Pruning, ground breaking, and sorghum stalk cutting also active.

NEW YORK: Mild early week. Rain moderate to heavy central and southern, light in north. Minor flooding Mohawk River and south through the State. Cooler with scattered snow flurries and squalls on 26th and 27th. Boonville 18 in. new snow. Cloudy and scattered flurries continued remainder week. Snow cover south of Mohawk light. Trace in valleys to 4 to 5 in. at high elevations. In the north, Boonville has 40 in., Watertown 10 in., and Raybrook 13 in.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures averaged above normal. Precipitation totaled 1.00 to 2.00 in., mountains with lesser amounts elsewhere.

Fieldwork averaged 2.3 days. Soil moisture

adequate to surplus. Small grains 40% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Pastures fair to good, improving. Land preparation for spring planting as weather permits. Preparation, seeding of tobacco plant beds and fruit tree pruning continued. Transplanting cabbage coastal areas, topdressing pastures and small grains. Hay and feed grain supplies generally adequate. Labor supplies more than adequate.

NORTH DAKOTA: Temperatures above normal except southeast. Extremes: 48° at Lemmon, Dickinson and Pretty Rock -9° at Upham. Precipitation below normal except southeast. Greatest weekly and 24 hour precipitation at Lemmon with 0.35 in. on 22d. Significant snow depths reported, averaging: North central 8 in., northeast 6 in., southeast 11 in., east 4 in., elsewhere trace to 1 in. on ground. Weekend temperatures moderate, some snow flurries.

Farmers feeding and caring for livestock, securing supplies of seed and fertilizer for spring planting, repairing machinery for upcoming spring work and hauling grain to market. Weather conditions favorable for livestock. Virtually no snowcover on winter wheat.

OHIO: Several streams and rivers near or above flood stage early part of week. Mild on 24th, then colder thereafter with temperatures at freezing or below most areas on 1st and 2d. Windy throughout week with gusts to near 50 m.p.h. on 25th. Variable cloudiness, scattered snow flurries 27th to 2d. Snowfall generally light except northeast where some locally heavy amounts fell.

Wheat condition remains good despite heavy rains and constantly changing temperatures.

OKLAHOMA: Temperatures averaged 3 to 9° below normal. Precipitation averaged about 0.10 in., Panhandle to 2.60 in. east central. Weekend mild and dry.

Wet soils and snow cover kept farmers out of fields till late in week. Hail, high winds, and other storm damage extensive to ranges, fences, and farm buildings several south western counties. Panhandle counties remain dry, some wheat being irrigated. Gardens too wet for much planting activity. Supplemental feeding heavy all parts. Small grain grazing poor. Marketing activity increased.

OREGON: Precipitation along coast ranged from 0.69 to 2.29 in., interior valleys, 0.20 to 0.90 in., east of Cascades, 0.25 in. or less. Temperatures averaged normal to 5° above normal. Maximum temperatures in middle 60's, west, upper 40's, east. Minimum temperatures in upper 20's west, teens, east.

Fall seeded grain, grass seed fields look fair to good. Spraying clover and grain for ryegrass. Some fields being fertilized. Pruning orchards and berries. Potato movement slow. Feeding livestock at normal to heavy rates. Feed supplies will continue to be good to next fall. Calving and lambing continuing.

PENNSYLVANIA: Mild and wet beginning of week gradually turning colder midweek, sharply colder weekend. Frequent snow flurries and squalls latter part of week especially mountains. Daily maxima 50's and 60's on 24th, 20's and 30's weekend. Minima 30's and 40's beginning of week, teens and 20's weekend. Averages 2 to 6° above normal east and northwest, near normal elsewhere. Extremes: 66 and 2°. Precipitation from 1.00 in., parts of east and west central to 0.25 in. southwest. Snow

cover on 3d confined to west and north with traces to about 10 in.

Farmers doing routine late winter chores.

PUERTO RICO: Island average rainfall 0.46 in. Highest weekly total 1.93 in. at Guayama. Highest 24 hour total 1.60 in. at Guayama. Temperatures averaged about 75° on coasts and 69° interior. Extremes: 90 and 46°.

Sugarcane harvesting continued under favorable weather. Dry weather favored coffee drying and field operations. Tobacco needs more rain for normal development of new plantings. Dry weather favored drying in the shed. Good weather for cleaning and fertilizing pastures, but are suffering due lack of rain mainly in south coastal areas. Weather favored soil preparation and cultivation of food crops, but it is too dry for planting. Plants some areas are withering due lack of rain.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Temperatures first part week ranged 10 to 15° above normal. Much colder temperatures occurred over weekend. Rainfall totals near normal with precipitation during first and last.

Farm activities interrupted by rain. Some peach trees still being pruned, fertilized, planted. Peach producers using dormant sprays. Land being prepared for spring planting where sufficiently dry. Tobacco farmers maintaining plant beds and repairing equipment.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Temperatures averaged 3 to 6° above normal southwest and 5° below to 4° above normal northwest. Extremes: 56° Oral on 25th, -12° Watertown on 2d. Northwesterly winds gusted to 50 mph first part of week. Scattered areas receiving light snow with less than 0.05 in. water content.

Calving and lambing underway with mostly normal results. Caring for livestock and planning for spring field work main farm activities.

TENNESSEE: Precipitation totaled up to 0.25 in. west and 0.50 to 1.00 east. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5° above normal. Extremes ranged from 20 to 66°. Warmest temperatures on 27th followed by coldest temperatures on morning of March 3d.

Surplus soil moisture conditions throughout. Few Burley tobacco beds sown, behind schedule. Small grains good condition. Livestock poor condition, generally thin.

TEXAS: Front entered Panhandle on 25th, became stationary central. Second front on 1st with dry, cool air, little or no rainfall. East, less than 0.25 in. rain. Eastern sections, 1.00 in. below normal, west 0.25 in. below normal. Temperatures 10° below normal central portion.

Wheat, oats improved growth following dry weather. Grazing improved in most areas. New growth disappears due to heavy overstocking. Planting cotton, corn, sorghum, rice active in south. Rapid progress expected near future. Major crops percent planted: Cotton 1, 1974 1; corn 6, 1974 4; sorghum 6, 1974 5; rice 1.

Lower Rio Grande Valley: Cabbage, carrot movement continues fair volume. Onions fair to good growth, harvest early fields under way. Peppers and cantaloups some damage from high winds. Frost damage Hidalgo, Starr Counties ranged from slight to none. Coastal Bend: Most cucumbers, watermelons emerged to good stands. High wind damaged both tomato, watermelon crops. San Antonio-Winter Garden: Cabbage, carrots, onion plants continue to be harvested. Most dry onions showing good growth. Knox-Haskell: Irish potato

planting complete. Trans-Pecos: Onions still being planted. Land preparation, pre-planting irrigation for cantaloup planting active Pecos. High Plains: Most land preparation stopped due to excessive moisture as result of recent snow. Peach trees continue blooming most areas south, south central, central. Pecan trees beginning to bud many areas upper coast, south central. Citrus harvest rapidly nearing completion. Large portion of crop now going into processing. Many orchards full bloom. Trees remain good to excellent condition.

Livestock improved condition following dry weather. Small grains new growth improved grazing all areas. New growth grazed off. Death losses east, Blacklands from malnutrition, parasites above normal. Blackleg losses noted in south central. Sheep, goat shearing good progress Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos areas.

UTAH: Isolated showers or snow latter part principally over and near Wasatch Mountain areas. Accumulation moisture generally light. Average temperatures quite variable ranging from near normal to 10° below. Rising temperatures over weekend melted much of snow cover at lower elevations.

Early land preparation began some southern sections. Farm flock lambing well along. Marketing potatoes and apples from storage nearing completion. Orchard pruning under way. Care of livestock on winter ranges, valley farms, and feed lots continues. Preparation machinery for spring fieldwork and ditch cleaning in progress. Irrigation water supplies stored major reservoirs slightly above average.

VIRGINIA: Temperatures above normal early, colder at end. Extremes: 78 and 16°. Rain early, rain to snow late in period.

Fieldwork: 2.6 days suitable. Topsoil moisture 71% adequate, 29% surplus. More field activity as soils became dryer. Plowing, spreading lime, and fertilizer, seeding tobacco plant beds, over-seeding hay and pasture. Few potatoes planted. Farmers late topdressing, applying herbicides to small grains due to excess moisture. Livestock condition normal. Calving, lambing progressing well, almost complete some areas. Feed grain, roughage supply generally adequate, but getting tight few counties. Cattlemen trying to avoid selling livestock or buying more feed.

WASHINGTON: West: Average temperatures a little above normal. Extremes: 50's, 30's. Total precipitation from 0.40 to 2.00 in.

Ground too wet for cultivation. Pruning and tying canberries. Harvesting forced rhubarb. Local hay and silage plentiful. Pastures growing although patches of damaged seedlings. East:

Average about normal or subnormal in colder areas. Extremes: 40's, 20's. Precipitation one or two days, totals from a trace to 0.60 in. Snow level receding.

Pruning in orchards and vineyards increased. Cleaning hop yards. Mice damage discovered in many orchards. Fertilizer and manure being spread on drier soils. Cutting potato seed for planting. Soil moisture in wheat fields improving. Some soils quite saturated and erosion feared. Small, immature wheat growing in frost-free fields. If continued drier weather, topdressing, spraying, general fieldwork to begin soon. Pastures and ranges responded well to warmer weather. Some calf losses from exposure to winds and cold temperatures.

WYOMING: Cold temperatures on 1st warmed rapidly by 3d to bring weekly average near normal most drainages. Only area departing significantly from normal was Snake Drainage with 5° below normal. Precipitation well below normal. No reports of above normal and only 3 with over 0.05 in.

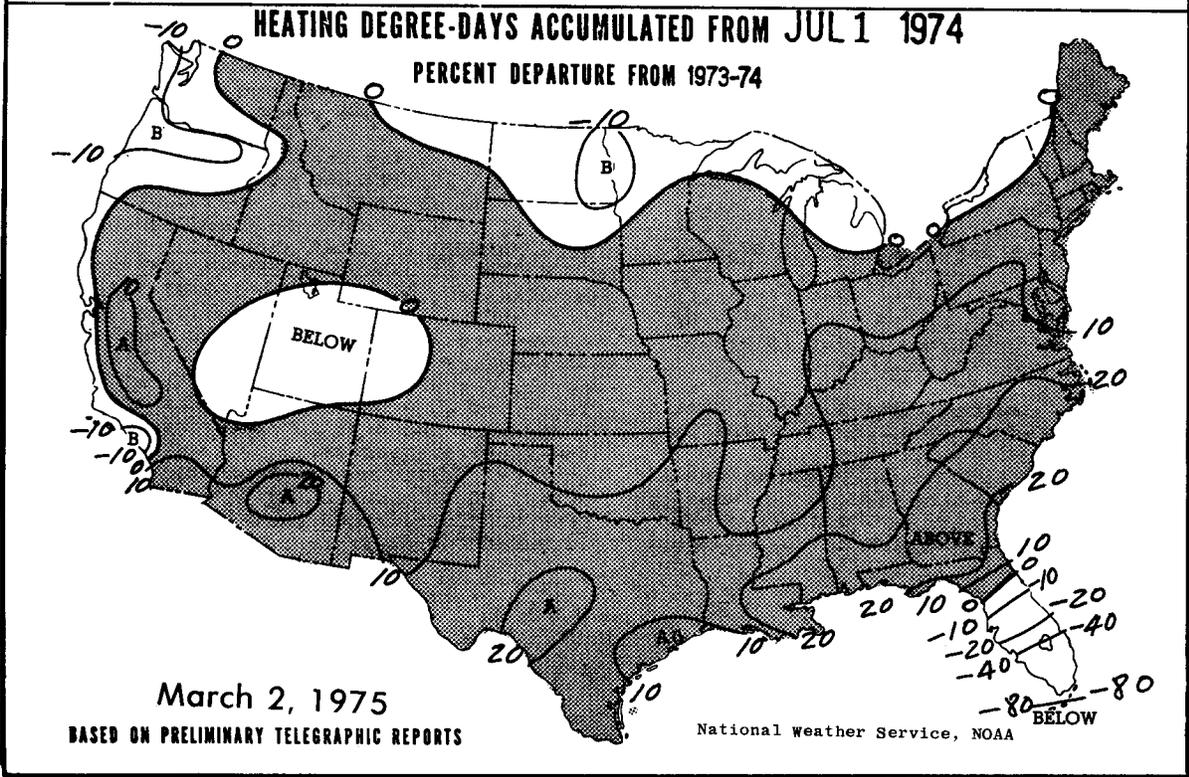
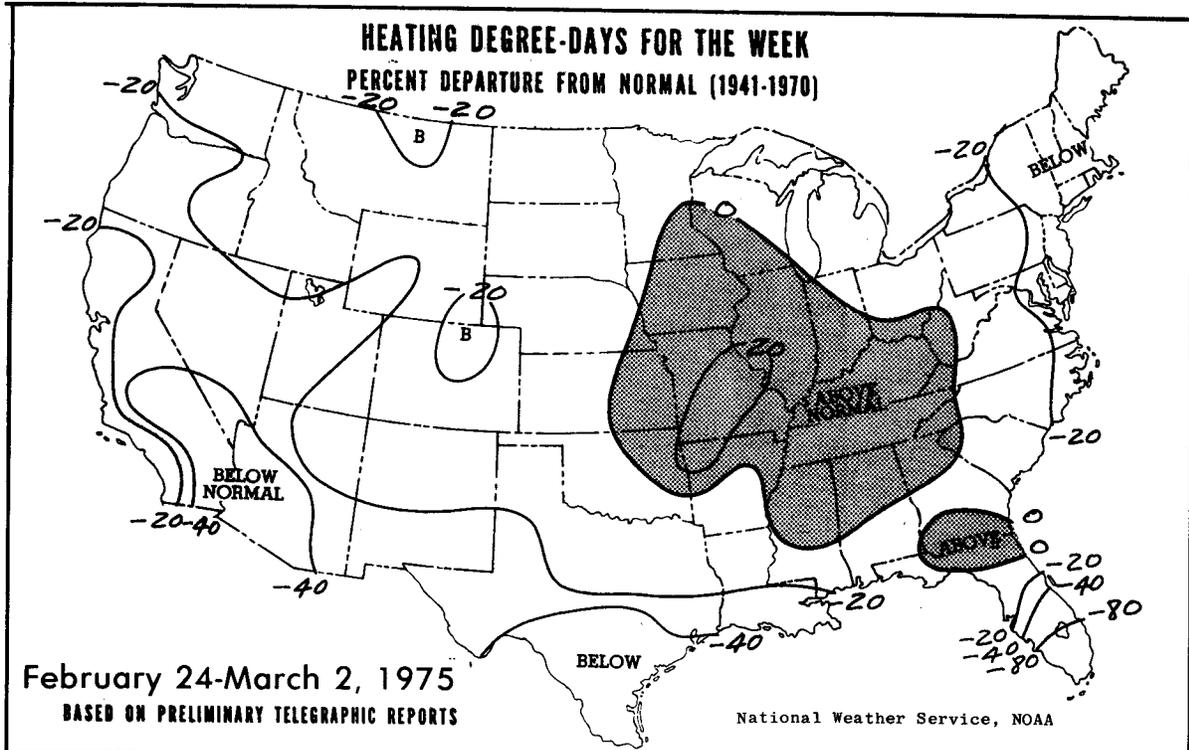
Moderate temperatures helpful as calving, lambing continued. Care and feeding of livestock major activities. Livestock condition favorable. No unusual death loss. Winter wheat, ranges continue to need more moisture, especially south-east. Farmers preparing for fieldwork.

WEST VIRGINIA: Temperatures above normal. Precipitation above normal, heaviest in northwest.

Fieldwork: Suitable 3.8 days. Soil moisture mostly adequate to surplus. Warm days caused buds to swell and fall grains to green up. Beef cattle generally in good condition. Some cattle showing signs of being wintered where feed supplies were a little short.

WISCONSIN: Heavy snow fell on 24th except in northwest and extreme southeast. Amounts of 4 to 8 in. in broad band southwest to north-east, 1 to 4 in. northwest and southeast where snow changed to sleet and rain. Northwest winds 25 to 50 mph caused severe blowing and drifting on 25th and 26th. Light snow of 1 to 2 in. central and north on 27th. Scattered snow showers on weekend with 1 in. new snow north. High temperatures were in upper 20's north to near 40° south early in week, but in teens and 20's on weekend. Lows were 20's and 30's beginning, but 5 to 10° below northwest and teens southeast on weekend.

Frost depths end of February averaged 20 in., a decline of about an inch from two weeks earlier. Snow depths averaged 14 in., an increase of 2 in. from mid-February.



These maps give the percentage difference in heating degree-day accumulations for the indicated period. A positive departure (shaded) indicates that the current heating degree-day accumulation is greater so that temperatures have been colder.

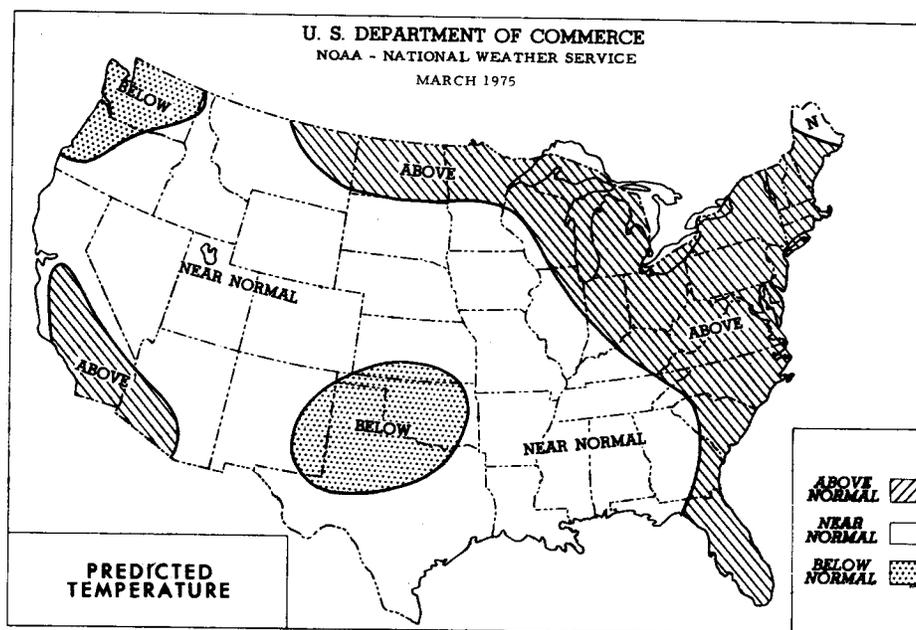
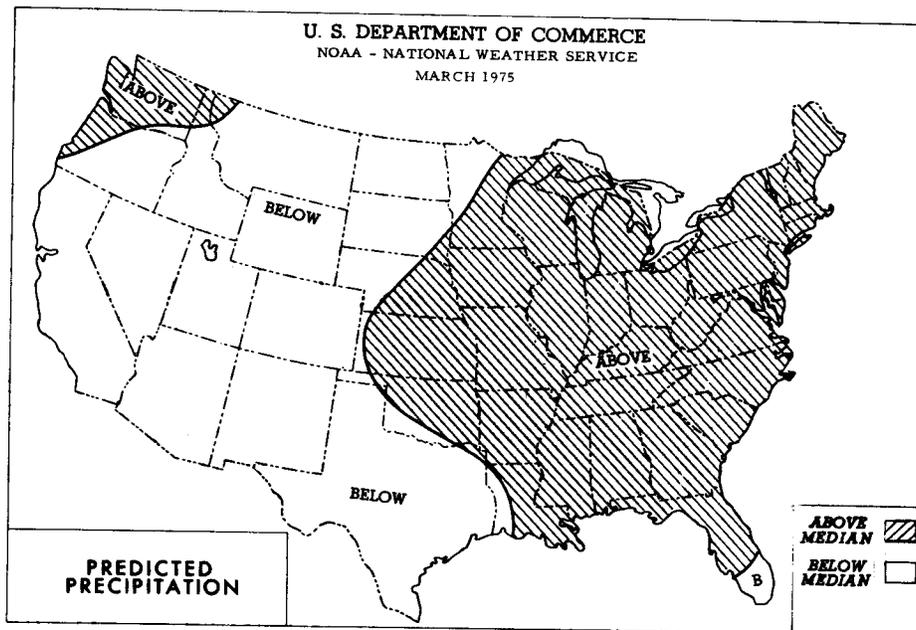
Heating Degree Days (Base 65°) For Week Ending Mar. 2, 1975

States and Stations	Weekly		Seasonal + Accumulation			States and Stations	Weekly		Seasonal + Accumulation			States and Stations	Weekly		Seasonal + Accumulation		
	TOTAL	Departure*	TOTAL	Departure*	Departure From 1973-74		TOTAL	Departure*	TOTAL	Departure*	Departure From 1973-74		TOTAL	Departure*	TOTAL	Departure*	Departure From 1973-74
ALA. Birmingham	124	-8	2046	-305	204	Portland	222	-53	5065	-325	96	Tulsa	165	15	3013	23	185
Mobile	63	-9	1127	-316	241	MD. Baltimore	149	-46	3214	-431	-148	OREG. Astoria	110	-37	3213	-320	-524
Montgomery	90	-2	1604	-308	199	MASS. Boston	180	-46	3891	-222	86	Burns	198	-25	4943	-205	19
ARIZ. Flagstaff	191	-41	5027	-38	309	MICH. Alpena	269	-43	5681	-370	-123	Medford	114	-40	3329	-231	149
Phoenix	24	-36	1261	-62	250	Detroit	226	-24	4774	-2	177	Pendleton	126	-39	3205	-711	-362
Tucson	42	-29	1690	274	248	Flint	250	-20	4862	-307	-6	Portland	113	-34	2926	-486	-239
Winslow	141	-23	4053	386	274	Grand Rapids	272	6	5248	231	356	Salem	115	-32	3067	-329	-389
Yuma	12	-24	931	37	96	Houghton Lake	291	-21	5767	-279	-10	PA. Allentown	183	-48	4163	-230	228
ARK. Fort Smith	163	27	2849	95	273	Lansing	259	-10	5026	-78	8	Erie	238	-25	4691	-217	275
Little Rock	124	-14	2396	-366	169	Marquette	278	-24	5598	-290	-194	Harrisburg	175	-35	3963	-77	377
CALIF. Bakersfield	30	-45	1684	-93	185	Muskegon	258	-9	4861	-132	-77	Philadelphia	142	-58	3356	-360	-44
Eureka	95	-23	3064	10	92	S. Ste. Marie	290	-41	6428	-87	-97	Pittsburgh	226	-6	4132	-358	213
Fresno	59	-34	2128	38	152	MINN. Duluth	344	1	7172	77	-18	Scranton	188	-59	4268	-443	-330
Los Angeles	60	-3	811	-377	-125	Internat'l Falls	375	2	7461	-380	-161	R.I. Providence	188	-46	4137	-204	147
Red Bluff	80	-15	2258	201	111	Minneapolis	320	6	6034	-244	35	S.C. Charleston	79	-15	1546	-252	411
San Diego	52	-4	902	-127	125	Rochester	337	24	6147	-30	83	Columbia	109	-2	1866	-308	534
San Francisco	82	-9	2132	57	-40	St. Cloud	336	4	6699	22	115	Greenville	138	6	2516	-61	275
Stockton	74	-25	2272	115	289	MISS. Jackson	102	5	1663	-271	195	S. DAK. Aberdeen	296	-24	6013	-502	-599
COLO. Denver	160	-57	4456	104	42	Meridian	111	14	1717	-300	379	Huron	291	-12	5873	-230	2
Grand Junction	162	-36	4512	146	-397	MO. Columbia	247	46	4212	250	337	Rapid City	229	-34	5314	29	191
Pueblo	163	-36	4112	18	67	Kansas City	220	15	4235	198	241	Sioux Falls	289	-5	5829	-115	114
CONN. Bridgeport	184	-41	3716	-221	149	St. Louis	230	38	3922	185	186	TENN. Chattanooga	166	24	2870	24	523
Hartford	190	-58	4538	-202	247	Springfield	222	41	3645	60	376	Knoxville	158	15	2660	-154	314
DEL. Wilmington	154	-48	3498	-264	180	MONT. Billings	233	-18	5345	89	411	Memphis	140	6	2280	-375	162
D.C. Washington	127	-51	2865	-442	232	Glasgow	266	-59	6011	-655	-412	Nashville	165	13	2685	-308	274
FLA. Apalachicola	52	-9	840	-332	126	Great Falls	236	-23	5439	-40	81	TEX. Abilene	100	-4	2270	100	351
Daytona Beach	43	-1	461	-311	-9	Havre	234	-75	5904	-639	-183	Amarillo	140	-23	3302	40	296
Ft. Myers	3	-21	131	-284	-102	Helena	242	-18	5965	31	244	Austin	38	-34	1392	-98	160
Jacksonville	63	3	935	-208	136	Kalispell	258	-8	5968	-216	336	Brownsville	13	-17	492	-79	54
Key West	0	-6	7	-55	-34	Miles City	239	-43	5547	-347	114	Corpus Christi	18	-24	747	-75	108
Lakeland	22	-13	319	-277	-50	Missoula	236	-11	5485	-302	112	Del Rio	26	-30	1282	-78	242
Miami	4	-10	53	-140	-78	NEBR. Grand Island	224	-18	5128	238	150	El Paso	77	-23	2360	71	134
Orlando	25	-11	328	-289	-64	Lincoln	259	-20	5066	272	82	Fort Worth	92	-8	1851	-136	115
Tallahassee	81	14	1286	-74	343	Norfolk	255	-13	5303	-10	156	Galveston	32	-27	760	-273	55
Tampa	35	0	334	-295	-64	North Platte	217	-28	5270	234	19	Houston	44	-18	997	-242	-53
W. Palm Beach	3	-14	92	-186	-79	Omaha	257	20	4935	244	128	Lubbock	111	-31	2856	-2	421
GA. Atlanta	138	10	2277	-240	356	Valentine	243	-26	5329	-77	137	Midland	77	-27	2037	-166	92
Augusta	110	-3	2137	6	503	NEV. Ely	177	-69	5353	-111	-120	Beaumont	53	-11	1139	-162	83
Macon	91	-3	1674	-222	342	Las Vegas	54	-42	2045	-122	-111	San Angelo	71	-17	1912	-9	326
Savannah	69	-13	1264	-391	177	Reno	144	-40	4363	74	284	San Antonio	34	-30	1361	-2	187
IDARO. Boise	167	-21	4081	-235	203	Winnemucca	144	-59	4712	-21	432	Victoria	17	-36	844	-223	71
Lewiston	140	-31	3725	-345	-129	N.H. Concord	224	-51	5647	227	265	Waco	77	-9	1807	61	280
Pocatello	226	-6	5183	37	150	N.J. Atlantic City	164	-39	3547	-175	226	Wichita Falls	107	-12	2359	-45	268
ILL. Cairo	175	16	3040	-74	207	Trenton	162	-43	3457	-290	37	UTAH. Salt Lake C	162	-43	4250	-205	-79
Chicago	260	18	4564	-70	95	N.MEX. Albuquerque	132	-28	3718	316	121	VT. Burlington	228	-74	5466	-327	-156
Moline	285	33	4844	-73	56	Roswell	103	-35	2963	-80	327	VA. Lynchburg	157	-17	3282	-49	386
Peoria	266	27	4680	-13	142	N.Y. Albany	217	-51	5189	35	105	Norfolk	110	-41	2357	-362	227
Rockford	286	22	5102	-93	168	Binghamton	253	-27	5306	-8	428	Richmond	134	-30	3055	-71	429
Springfield	238	16	4229	-90	159	Buffalo	231	-39	4593	-405	-158	Roanoke	155	-18	3260	-100	418
IND. Evansville	198	12	3485	-180	341	New York	173	-34	3434	-233	98	WASH. Quillayute	138	-23	3756	-227	-493
Fort Wayne	248	5	4596	-87	124	Rochester	224	-42	4725	-179	142	Seattle-Tacoma	131	-23	3367	-245	-42
Indianapolis	260	40	4252	-46	459	Syracuse	210	-56	4777	-112	-27	Spokane	222	11	5076	72	216
South Bend	249	-2	4374	-452	164	N.C. Asheville	165	0	3063	-235	392	Walla Walla	139	-15	3359	-325	-74
IOWA. Burlington	259	17	4710	-32	150	Hatteras	81	-45	1742	-332	280	Yakima	162	-22	4202	-342	-82
Des Moines	273	10	4955	-188	157	Charlotte	144	8	2630	14	375	W.VA. Beckley	217	4	4068	-167	527
Dubuque	312	34	5510	-7	138	Greensboro	141	-16	2792	-271	68	Charleston	197	14	3680	91	623
Sioux City	263	-5	5367	21	377	Raleigh	141	-5	2771	-54	536	Huntington	188	1	3489	-119	474
KANS. Concordia	206	-10	4300	-28	12	Wilmington	83	-25	1785	-220	423	Parkersburg	195	0	3708	-30	416
Dodge City	153	-43	3869	-15	76	N.Dak. Bismarck	281	-53	6783	3	-312	WIS. Green Bay	300	-6	5901	-90	189
Goodland	188	-36	4583	50	45	Fargo	343	-5	6381	-610	-883	LaCrosse	310	21	5592	-64	142
Topeka	205	3	4113	18	32	Williston	297	-33	6555	-292	-355	Madison	288	-3	5389	-384	-131
Wichita	208	24	3806	110	38	OHIO. Akron-Canton	224	-19	4307	-330	235	Milwaukee	278	1	5116	-317	93
KY. Lexington	199	9	3509	-184	413	Cleveland	227	-17	4354	-193	390	WYO. Casper	219	-40	5686	315	211
Louisville	190	4	3361	-279	389	Columbus	215	-9	4022	-335	259	Cheyenne	189	-56	5349	278	259
LA. Baton Rouge	44	-26	1183	-265	228	Cincinnati	209	5	3876	-41	288	Lander	202	-58	5757	51	115
Lake Charles	49	-16	1101	-189	108	Dayton	217	-8	4074	-231	149	Sheridan	241	-20	5757	214	351
New Orleans	77	14	1052	-214	204	Toledo	234	-12	4712	-69	36						
Shreveport	86	-4	1843	12	163	Youngstown	239	-12	4617	-142	233						
MAINE. Caribou	261	-79	6990	39	119	OKLA. Okla. City	145	-5	2986	-3	205						

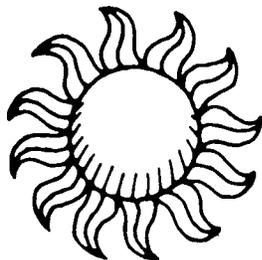
* Based on 1941-70 Normals.

† Accumulation July 1, 1974

AVERAGE MONTHLY WEATHER OUTLOOK



AGRICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY OUTLOOK: Within the areas where above normal precipitation is forecasted, the additional moisture would build soil moisture levels in the northern and eastern sectors. However, the 8 State area including Alabama, Mississippi, northern Louisiana, eastern Oklahoma, southeastern Kansas, Arkansas, southern Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky already has excessive soil moisture. Continued above normal precipitation would delay field preparations. The flood potential along all the major rivers is already high, so more lowland agricultural areas could be affected. Wheat development should continue at a normal rate in areas where near normal temperatures are forecasted. Development is already a little ahead of normal because of the warm winter. Fieldwork could also start a little earlier than usual in the Corn Belt because of the warm winter which will allow the frost to move out of the ground earlier. Above normal temperatures in Minnesota and Wisconsin will speed snowmelt and increase flood potential.



WEATHER: A KEY TO 1975 PRODUCTION

Total crop production is the result of the interaction of genetic composition and potential, and the environment. The environment of the plant includes more than just the weather: management practices, levels of disease and pest activity, weed control, dates of planting, and many others. However, weather plays a significant role in each one of these.

As one ponders the question of what the crops will do during 1975, it is soon realized that weather plays an important role. One one is concerned about the food situation in other parts of the world, it is realized that the weather in all of the major grain producing areas needs to be watched. The unfavorable weather in several parts of the world during 1972 was the cause for the rapid disappearance of stocks and sharp increases in prices.

The question can then be raised, what about the weather in 1975? Given a long-range forecast of this summer's weather could we forecast production? Within limits the answer is yes, but the catch comes with the availability of such a long range forecast. At the present time the National Weather Service, NOAA makes 30 day forecasts for temperature and precipitation which appear regularly in the *Bulletin* and the publication entitled *Average Monthly Outlook*. In addition, a seasonal forecast is made for temperature. The latest seasonal forecast appears below in Figure 1. It may be 10 to 15 years before adequate techniques are available to do accurate year to year forecasting.

However, the lack of such forecasts does not mean that one must wait until the end of the growing season to determine what the impact of weather will be on production. Past and present weather conditions set in motion a train of events which future conditions can do relatively little to avert or change. The key comes in understanding the impact of weather on production, particularly at critical times of the life cycle, i.e., certain stage of development.

SIGNIFICANT WEATHER FACTORS

While there are a number of weather factors that play a significant role in production, temperature and precipitation are two of the most important. It is fortunate that these factors are the easiest to get routine information about.

Plants grow, develop and produce best within certain limits of temperatures. Above or below these limits, the additional heat or cold hinders the productivity of the plant, and under extremes, results in the death of the plant. Within the range of temperatures that plants can grow there is an optimum range. For corn and soybeans, the optimum temperature is about 86° F. As temperatures fall below 86° F., the growth and development decreases down to a temperature of approximately 50° F., at which point growth stops, although the plant can sustain itself. The Growing Degree-Day system used in the *Bulletin* is based on this relationship.

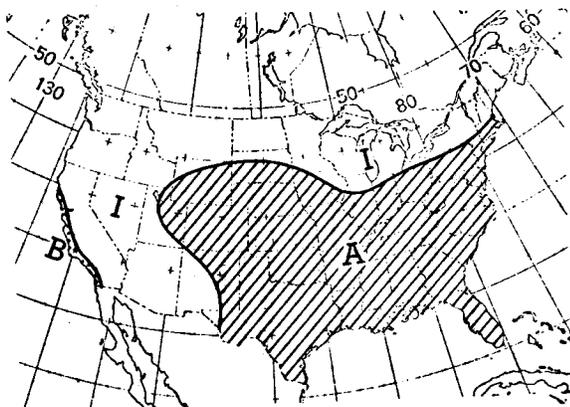
Precipitation is the primary source of water for growing crops. This moisture is stored within the soil and provides a moisture reserve for growth. A good reserve is important because often the demand for moisture during the growing season is more than the total precipitation during that period. If a good moisture reserve of winter and spring moisture is available, it can carry the crop through the deficit period.

Nearly 99% of the water that a plant takes up from the soil is lost to transpiration through the leaves. Approximately 1% is used to hydrate the plant, maintaining turgor pressure and making growth possible. Only 0.1% of the water taken up is chemically bound in the plant.

While weather is important everyday in the life of a crop, there are a number of critical periods

OUTLOOK FOR SPRING AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

March through May 1975



Above Normal, 60% chance of occurrence

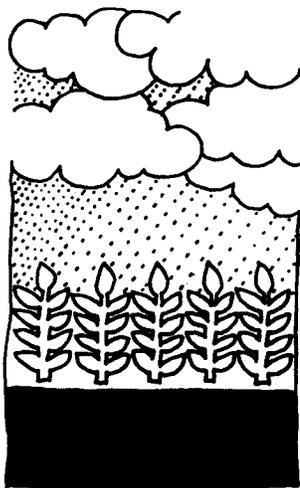


Below Normal, 60% chance of occurrence



Indeterminate, 50% chance of Above Normal, 50% chance of Below Normal

The two categories Above and Below are to be compared to the long-term average or normal temperatures for the period 1941-70. Each category has a natural climatic frequency of 50%. Each carries a 60% probability of occurring where forecasted (shaded area), based on the verification scores of sixteen years of experimental seasonal predictions.



in the development of the crop where weather plays an even more important role in determining total production. As the 1975 growing season progresses, a few things worth watching are listed below for various crops.

Wheat:

* The warm winter of 1974/75 will encourage vegetative growth earlier than usual when the probability of killing temperatures is still relatively high in the Great Plains States.

* Moisture from last fall and winter has resulted in soil moisture supplies being adequate

to surplus in the eastern half of the Plains States, but dry in the western portions. Good spring rains will be needed to assure good crop development in these areas. The greatest areas of concern must be the Dakota's and eastern Montana which went into the winter with mild to moderate drought conditions and western Kansas and eastern Colorado.

* Virtually all of the increase in dry weight in wheat after heading is associated with grain filling. Water stress, which can reduce photosynthesis, can lead to significant reductions in yield. Moisture stress also hastens maturity, thus reducing the length of the filling period.

Because grain filling is a relatively rapid process, any reduction in photosynthesis may have an effect on grain production. With wheat, however, it has been shown that under favorable conditions, surplus photosynthate can be produced. It follows that a reduction in photosynthesis may not lead to reduced grain weight until any surplus photosynthate is eliminated, provided the stress occurs early in the filling period.

Prolonged stress throughout grain filling, even at moderate levels almost invariably reduces grain weight.

* Watch harvest weather conditions. Once harvest begins, a period of dry weather is ideal. The situation in 1974 is an excellent example. While the wet spring raised havoc with corn and soybeans it provided excellent moisture for wheat, and the ensuing dry weather provided excellent harvest conditions.

Corn:

* Watch for delays in corn planting. Planting has been late the past two years. In 1973 the summer was close to ideal and record crops were harvested. In 1974, unfavorable weather followed planting and the results have been well documented. Under normal summer conditions, yields will be reduced. A general rule of thumb is that yields are reduced about 1 bushel/day for each day after the 10th of May the crop is planted.

* Cold wet weather immediately after planting will slow germination and enhance disease and weed problems.

* Corn is relatively tolerant to stress from moisture during the vegetative stage. Above normal temperatures during May and June encourage good development and high yields.

* Weather conditions during tasseling and silking are extremely important to yields. 1974 is an excellent example. Stress results in fewer

grains per ear, i.e., barrenness. The extreme heat during late June and the first three weeks of July caused extensive barrenness. Yield reductions of over 50 percent can result from relatively brief periods of wilting.

* Grain filling, which usually begins in late July and carries into September is less sensitive to weather than silking and tasseling, but it is still very important. Below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation encourage maximum filling. Stress hastens maturity, shortening the filling period.

* Watch crop maturity. Delays in crop development increase the risk of frost damage. 1974 again provides a strong reminder of it's potential impact.

Soybeans:

* Soybeans are normally planted after corn planting is completed. Any delay in corn planting is usually passed onto beans. Late planting pushes the flowering period into late July and August which is hotter and drier.

* Soybeans are not as tolerant of stress as corn, particularly after flowering. The same amount of stress from heat or lack of moisture causes a greater reduction in yield when it occurs after flowering than before flowering. Stress causes a reduction in both the number of beans per pod and bean size.

* Stress during the filling period reduces both the rate of filling and the length of the filling period.

* Watch harvest weather. Wet, windy weather causes the greatest problems.

Cotton:

Because cotton is in the ground somewhere in the United States almost 12 months of the year, it is particularly vulnerable to the effects of the weather.

* Watch weather during the planting season—especially this year. Because of delays in harvesting last fall, the germination level of seed stock is poor. Soil temperature is critical to germination. Normally planting is started after the soil temperature has averaged 68° for at least 5 days and the outlook for continued warm weather is favorable. Growers will probably delay planting a few extra days, until soil temperatures average 70°.

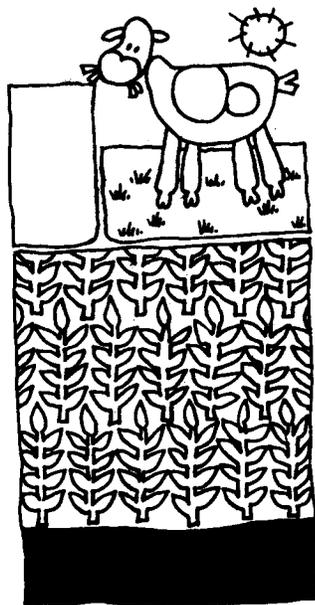
* Good rainfall just prior to blooming usually gives yields a good boost. However, prolonged cloudiness during the bloom period causes excessive shedding of blooms and small bolls. Sudden changes in weather conditions from cool to hot also causes bloom drop.

* Moisture during the harvest season causes disease problems and reduces quality as evidenced by last year. In the Deep South, normal planting results in boll opening and harvest in early and mid-October, when the probability of precipitation is at a minimum.

WORLD WEATHER DEVELOPMENTS

Production around the world has a significant impact on the supply and price situation in the United States. As the new crop year gets underway, it is important to watch these areas as well as weather in the United States. A brief summary of several areas follows below.

* Europe has experienced one of it's mildest winters of this century. Precipitation has been mostly rain rather than snow and many areas have water standing in the fields. Continued above



normal precipitation will cause disease and stand problems. In addition, the wheat is vulnerable to any late outbreaks of severe cold. A warm dry spring would boost production.

* The USSR appears to be starting off in good shape with above normal moisture in the winter wheat area and little or no winterkill. With the wheat in western Europe, it is susceptible to a

a late outbreak of severe cold. The spring wheat area is dry and good spring rains will be needed.

* The summer monsoon in India, which will begin in early June, will be a key to food production there. The poor performance of last summer's monsoon and the winter monsoon to date has produced large soil moisture deficiencies over most of the country.

* Good rains will be needed in Australia to boost winter wheat which will be planted in March and April. Moisture has been well below normal for the past three months.

* The prospect's for corn and soybeans in Brazil and Argentina are good and the moisture situation for winter wheat in Argentina, which will be seeded in April, has improved markedly. Conditions in Chile remain dry.

* Although the Sahel area of Africa has experienced a relatively good year, 1975 will be a key factor there. The present outlook is good. East Africa is experiencing a drought and South Africa is suffering from the effects of too much moisture.

SPRING OUTLOOK

The spring outlook for the period March through May calls for above normal temperatures across the eastern two-thirds of Nation except for the northern tier of States. Above normal temperatures will push the early development of wheat and encourage early field work in the Corn Belt, provided moisture does not become a problem. The Average Monthly Outlook for March calls for above normal precipitation in the Corn Belt.



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